SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851.

THE LATE GENERAL DEARBORN.

The death of General HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, of Roxbury. Massachusetts, was very briefly an nounced in our paper of Thursday last. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. A. H. W. CLAPP, at Portland, in Maine, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, after a painful illness of ten days.

Gen. DEARBORN was the son of Major-General HENRY DEARBORN, the Secretary of War during the whole of the two terms of the Jefferson Administration, and during the war of 1812 filled the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The deceased General (the son) derived his title from the office of Adjutant General of the State of Massachusetts, which he held for several years; an office which in his State is not a title merely and a sinecure, but one of responsible duties and labors.

He was a graduate of William and Mary College. in Virginia, in 1803, at which he was placed, probably, under the influence of his father's devotion to Mr. JEFFERSON. It is stated in the Boston Atlas that he pratised law for some time; he doubtless studied it, but we doubt that he practised it as a profession. He was for some time a Clerk in one of the public offices at Washington; and, whilst so employed. was transferred to a situation in the Custom-House of Boston, and soon afterwards, at an unusually early age for such a responsibility, received from President Madison the appointment of Collector for the port of Boston. That office he held for a term of more than twenty years, until he was removed from it on the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, twenty years ago. Taking these terms together, the age of Gen. DEARBORN at the time of his death may be set down as being nearly seventy

Two years after his removal from office he was elected to Congress from the District in which he lived, (adjacent to the Boston District,) and served language: one term with the reputation which might have been expected from his abilities and acquirements, both of which were of a high order.

In 1847, having in the mean time been a Senator in the Legislature of his State, he was chosen Mayor of the city of Roxbury, which office he held, by successive re-elections, at the time of his

These are the particulars of his public life, in which he discharged all his duties in the most faithful and efficient manner.

He was in public life a conscientious patriot, and in private life an honorable and accomplished gentleman. One of his chief recreations from his public duties was the cultivation and improvement of the fruits of the earth. He was at one time, and perhaps at the time of his death, the President, if he was not the father, of the Horticultural Society of Boston, under whose influence and the zealous competition which it fostered, the culture of fruits has been brought to a perfection not excelled certainly, if equalled, in any part of the country.

In private life, no gentleman Jeserved a more sincere and indeed affectionate respect. Somewhat ardent in his temperament, and enthusiastic in his pursuits, his friendships and associations partook of those qualities. By those who knew him. his memory will ever be cherished with the most affectionate regard.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The Charleston Courier of Tuesday has the following paragraph:

"We yesterday had two arrivals at this port from Havans, the brigs Somers and Argus. As far as we can learn there has been but little intelligence made known in Havana since the departure of the Isabel, relative to the existing difficulties in the Island, which can be relied up n. Rumors are current that fresh descritions of troops are taking place, and that out of four hundred men recently sent from Havana, two hundred went over to the Creole party and fired on their comrades. The real state of affairs is difficult to be ascertained. We have not, however, heard of any new proclamation emanating from the Captain General, and therefore conclude that his anticipations of those in arms accepting an amnesty, had not, up to the 24th instant, at all events, been realized."

The Savannah Republican of Wednesday also records the arrival of a vessel at that port from Havana, whence she sailed in the evening of the 24th, and adds: "Every thing is represented as being very quiet, there being no excitement in the

The purpose of the late outbreak in the mountains of Cuba, and the contemporaneous dissemination of the counterfeit " Declaration of Independence," is very significantly glanced at in a Letter from Havana, under date of July 17, addressed to Gen. Lopez, now at New Orleans, and published in one of the papers of that city, from which the following is an extract:

"The cry of Independence was given at three o'clock in the morning, in the streets of Puerto Principe, by twenty men, who, as soon as they found themselves attacked by largely superior forces, fell back in good order upon the camp of the patriots, in the mountains of Cascorra, where seven bundred men and two bundred Americans were waiting for them. It is said that as soon as they hear from two other points, which were to pronounce on the same day, they would eave their retreats and commence active operations. [Se they had not then commenced active operations.]

"All eyes are turned towards you, dear General; all ou hopes concentrate in y u to furnish us with arms, to give unity to those scattered and disconnected movements. are expected at every moment, and the chief reason given for precipitating the revolution was, that as soon as it commenced the Government of the United States would not interfere with you."

THE EMIGRATION into the Port of New York for the month of July shows as increase of 6,031 immigrants over the preceding month of June. The total number is 33,854 This, however, includes 3,820 passengers brought during the month in twenty-five steamers which arrived from Liverpool, Bremen, Californis, New Orleans, Savannah, and Charles ton. The remaining 30,031 were landed from passenger ships, and are thus classified :

From Artwerp 1,315, Beifast 632, Bremen 1,926, B 168, Cork 467, Cardiff 12, Dublin 320, Galway 377, Genoa 86. Glasgow 898 Gotenburg 418, Greenock 605, Hamburg 870, Have 4,701. Hull 131, Limerick 162, Leghora 20, Liverpool 13,398. London 1,766, Norway 1,129, Penzance 133, Rotterdum 361, Tralee 256, Wales 9, Waterford 78, and Westport 64.

ARREST OF COUNTERPRITERS .- George W. Sickner and his three brothers, and two or three of their associates, have mmitted to jail at Elmira, New York, on

REVENUE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We are gratified to learn that the accounts for the quarter ending March 31, 1851, which have just been settled at the Post Office Department, yesterday received from the Hon. LUKE LEA, Comshow that the nett receipts of postages during that quarter amount to - - - - - \$1,723,828 43 For the corresponding quarter of

Showing an increase of - - - 6261,762 79 r of about 177 per cent.

Should the receipts of the last quarter of the fiscal year (the accounts for which will not be ful ly settled until October) show a similar increase the revenue account for the year will exhibit the gratifying increase of eighteen per cent. nearly.

Mr. RICHARD E. BYRD has accepted the nomina-tion for Congress lately tendered him by a portion of the Democrats of the Frederick district of Vir-ginia; and, in concluding his letter to the commit-tee, avows his "ardent and unqualified devotion to this glorious Union of sovereign States, which has been, as I am sure it will ever be, so long as preserved in the true spirit of the Federal Constitution, a source of such signal and unnumbered bless-ings to our noble and beloved country."

We learn from the Providence Journal that M HEALY was to sail from Havre for this country the Canada. Mr. Healy will bring with him his large painting of Mr. Webster delivering a speech in the Senate, which he has just completed, and on which he has been engaged for nearly two years It has been seen in Paris, and highly commended by M. Guizor, Lord Normansy, and others, and we hope will be equally successful in America.

FROM THE RIO GRANDS ASSOCIATE from Brownsltimo continue to report depredations on the border by the Indian tribes, the most notable of which is a late descent by them upor the Mexican town of Mier, during which they murdered two men and carried off two women and

The delusion which the Secessionists of South Carolina labor under at the present time is, that se-cession by that State will induce coercion by the United States, and that the effect will be a rally of the entire South in favor of the seceding member of the confederacy. This appears to be their only hope. One of their speakers, Gen. WALLACE, in the course of a Fourth of July Address, held this

"Let us suppose that South Carolina has seceded from the Union. If the General Government resort to coercion, and South Carolina is subdued, there is an end forever of State severeign y on this continent. By that act alone the character of the Government will be disclosed, and it becomes at once, to all intents and purposes, a consolidated empire. If State sovereignty be thus crushed in the case of South Carolina, in our fate every Southern State may read their own. What State south of us would ever seek to defend themselves in any way against the typenny of the General Government. What State south of us would ever seek to defend themselves in any way against the tyranny of the General Government, after South Carolina has been subjugated? When that time shall arrive, the phantom of a confederated republic of independent States will disappear forever, and we will be under the iron rule of a remorseless despotism. Do any suppose that the people of the South are sufficiently blinded not to see this? Whenever, therefore, South Carolina shall make the practical issue of scession, the States south of us, in order to says themselves from these disc salemities will be converted. positions, that the secession of a single State must, in the very nature of things, either effect a reform in the General Government, by placing it in the power of a State to check its tyranny by exercising the veto of secession, or dissolve Union; and the Union once dissolved, a Southern conf racy is inevitable. Let us not, then, hide from ourselves the important fact that South Carolina holds in her hands the power to destroy the Union. He had no fears of her being subjugated. The States having like interests with hers can-not, will not, dare not permit her to fight the great battle of southern rights alone."

law in Maine are putting the new Maine Liquor of wincing. The law cuts down both great and small-beer and ale, as well as the spirituous liquors—and a large quantity of the former liquors, in barrels and bottles, was seized in Portland on Monday and confiscated. This is the most severe and summary law against the sale of intoxicating spirits that was ever passed by any State Legislature. The Providence Journal expresses some surprise that the law is so effectually enforced and savs :

"This is so different from the effect which strong prohibiory laws have had in other places that we scarcely Either the respect for law is very strong in Maine or pub lic sentiment is very unanimous in favor of suppressing the liquor traffic. The effect of this experiment, if it shall prove successful, must be very considerable in the other New Eng-We do not see why it is not as likely to succeed there as it Maine. No one will doubt that the suppression of the use of intoxicating drinks would be one of the greatest moral reforms that the world has ever seen. Such suppression by the force of legal enactments would be scarcely less remarkable."

ed from the Old Country, which, by the way, she did as long ago as 1634. The following extract from Savage's Winthrop's Journal, vol. 1, page 153, proves the fact :

"December, 1634. One Abigail Gifford, a widow, being kept at the charge of the parish of Wilsden, in Middlesex, near London, was sent by Mr. Ball's ship into this country, and being found to be sometimes distracted, and a very bur-densome woman, the Governor and assistants returned her back by warrant 18 to the same parish, in the ship Rebecca. The 18 refers to the date of the month, probably December.

The Providence Journal hopes the same thing will be now carried out, and that it will be repeated as often as necessary. It can think of nothing better, it says, than the requirement of a consular certificate for all immigrants. This is plainly objectionable, and we shall be glad to see a better plan ; but, in the absence of a better one, it is hoped to see this one adopted. The imposition of paupers upon the country it considers an outrage which we should repel.

The Hagerstown "Torch Light," which for the lest thirty years has been ably conducted by the late Wm. Bell, Esq. and his sons, ceased to exist with the number of Thursday Messre. MITTAG & SHEARY, the proprietors of the Herald of Freedom, having purchased the establishment, will unite the two papers and conduct them j intly, under the name of the "Torch Light and Herald of Freedom." The Torch Light has been for many years the leading Whig paper of Washington county, and the new proprietors pledge themselve that its old and well-earned reputation shall be fully sustained.

THE LATE STORM -The storm o Saturday last was very Examiner says the barns of Mesers Daniel Stoner and Won. Morring, in Carroll county, were destroyed by lightning, to-gether with a considerable quantity of wheat. The harn of Mr. John F. Simmons, of Frederick county, was also destroyed. The convess of Quick's mercageric, which was exhibiting in Frederick, was torn by the wind, and much con-Herald says that the storm was very severe in that section. Pences were prostrated, trees uproofed, entire stacks of hay carried off, &c. On the premises of Abraham Augustine two orchards of fruit trees were entirely prostrated; in one there was but one tree left standing. The tornado crossed the National Rand cast of Grantsville, Maryland, and there it also swept every thing in its course. The National Road has sufered severely by the rains, especially along the eastern side of Negro Mountains, whe ethe very ricks in the bed of the

WRITE BLACKBERRIES. - It is an ancient i ke and fact that "all blackberries are red when they are green;" a charge of counterfeiting. Their dies, peper, rollers, &c., together with some \$12,000 in counterfeit money on the Giobe Bank of Boston, Mechanics' Bank of Albany, and several Pennsylvania Banks, fell into the hands of the police.

and the brightest, cleanest, and handsomest of all the small fruits. They were raised by Mr. J. S. Needbarn, of Lian vers, and have been propegated from a single plant, obtained in the State of Maine, which was no doubt an accidental variety of the common high bush blackberry.—Salem Gaz.

TREATY WITH THE SIOUX INDIANS.

A Telegraphic despatch, bearing date on Wednesday last at Mendota, Minnesota Territory, was missioner of Indian Affairs, by which we are assured that the object of his mission to that region of country had been partially accomplished, by the 1850 the amount was - - - 1,462,165 64 making of a Treaty with the Upper Bands of the Sioux Indians. No particulars are given in the despatch. The Commissioners (Mr. LEA and Gov. RAMSEY) had appointed yesterday, the 31st, to meet the Lower Bands, at Mendota, for the purpose of also forming a treaty with them, and expected to return home in a few days afterwards.

FROM CURA.

The following extract of a letter is from a gentleman in Philadelphia who has extensive connexions and an intimate knowledge of the Island of Cuba, and numerous correspondents, both native and foreign, in the Island, who have access to the best and most prompt sources of information. It confirms us in the opinion we expressed yesterday of the fabrication in this country of the reputed documen said to emanate from Cuba. The following is the extract alluded to:

"The newspaper accounts of troubles in Cuba are all inventions for the purpose of arousing excitement in this country. I have letters from Havana of 15th to 22d instant, and no allusion is made in them to the occurrence in Principe. any thing serious had occurred, I would have had the information, and I do not place any confidence in the reports and publications on the subject."

Information has been received at the Navy Desutment from the United States steam frigate Oue. quehanna, (bound for the East India station,) dated at sea, noon, June 13, 1851, lat. 34° 16' N., long. 57° 30' W.." nearly one thousand miles from the Capes of Virginia, which she passed on the 8th of June M. No accident of any kind had occurred, will be presented, and the devotion to the State, exhibiting and the engines were working well. While crossing the Gulf stream the weather was rough, but not heavy. All on board were well.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN GEORGIA. A business-letter to the Editors from a Subscri per in the interior of the State of Georgia, under

" Howell Cobs will carry Georgia for Governor by a large majority. The fire-eaters are moving off from their 'red-hot' platform toward the Union ground. They found out that it did not suit the reflecting cautious people of our State, who are highly conservative in every thing, and think the Union worth preserving. GEORGIA has pursued a different system for the welfare of the State from that of South Carolina. Instead of appropriating large sums for military foolishness, we have saved our State funds for practical purposes. Our people are likely to remain at home, whilst theirs will leave their State under the fear of revolt and oppressive taxation.

The United States storeship Lexington sailed from New York on Monday last, bound to the Pacific, with stores for the use of our squadron cruising in that ocean. After touching at Rio for refreshments, she will proceed to Valparaiso, where she will land that portion of her cargo destined for the South Pacific squadron, and thence to San Francisco. Her officers are :

Lieut. Commanding WILLIAM RADFORD; John Stuart, Acting Master; Edward C. Stout, Passed Midshipman; T. Scott Fielsbrown do.; Geo. S. King, do.; John C. Hunter, Purser; James Suddards, Surgeon; E. St. Clair Clarke,

The steamship Asia, for Liverpool, sailed from New York on Wednesday, with \$641,500 in specie THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW .- The officers of the and one hundred and fifty passengers.

Excess of Passengers .- Judge Betts. United States Court in New York, on Tuesday, rendered the first decree under the law limiting the number of passengers on emigrant vessels. decree referred to directs the sale of the British schooner Brilliant, which arrived at the port of New York from Galway about a month since, and was seized for carrying an excess of passenger over the number allowed to a vessel of her tonnage.

Col. Doniphan.-This gentleman, we learn from an authentic quarter, has declined accepting the office of Commissioner of Land Claims in California, tendered to him by the President. We regret very much that Col. Doniphan should have een constrained, by his position, to have declined so marked a token of the respect and confidence of the President .- St. Louis Republican.

The "Hopkinsville Rifle" gives the following ccount of a shooting match between a Mr. Davis and a Mr. Johnson:

"The two gentlemen had a difficulty, at the close of which Johnson made remarks derogatory to the courage of Davis, and said he would have satisfaction in the morning. The next day he rode to the house of Davis with his gun lying scross his horse. Davis was in his porch. Some words parsed between them, when Johnson dismounted, placed his gun in a shooting position, and remarked that if Davis would get his rifle they 'could take a crack there.' The gun was brought, but went off in the hands of the boy who was sent after it. Davis then remarked that if Johnson would wait for him to reload, shots should be exchanged. Johnson waited, and the result was the fall of Davis with a severe though

The lightning is doing more than an usual amount of de struction this season. Barns in East Greenwich and Bristol. Rhode Island, and in Tewksbury and Westport Point, nea New Bedford, in this State, were struck and consumed dur ng storms last Friday and Saturday. Capt. Seth Howard's dwelling-house, at the head of Acushnet river, near New Bedford, was also struck, but not burnt. The same bolt that killed young Skillings at Portland on Friday night killed Beniamin Racklyft, an old and esteemed citizen, in the next house. He was found dead in the attic, whither he had probably gone to shut the window. Young Skillings was siting by an open window when the bolt struck. He did no appear at first to be fatally hurt, had the power of speech, and said that his foot felt numb, and that he felt strangely all over, and immediately after commenced retching as though sick at the stomach. Had cold water been poured copiousl at this moment on his head, it is not improbable that he would have recovered; but in the confusion no one thought of it, and when Dr. Sweat, who was sent for, arrived, it was too late, the young man was already dead.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Colt's Revolving Pistol, which has attained such celebrit every where as a most convenient and efficient fire-arm, not, if we ought to credit the European Times, a modern in vention. That paper states that there is now in the United Service Museum a pistol conjectured to be at least 200 years old, and which, excepting the lock, is constructed upon the same principle as that manufactured by Mr. Colt. Tie weapon is thus described in the catalogue of the institu above named, published in 1815, as follows :

"1,160. A enaphaunce self-loading petronal, probably the time of Charles I. The contriva the time of Charles I. The contrivance consists of a re-lying cylinder, containing seven chembers, with ouch holes; the action of lifting the cock causes the cylinder revolve, and a fresh chamber is brought into connexion with the barrel. Six of the seven chambers are always exposed to view, and the charges are put in without the aid of

It is certainly strange, to say the least, that if such a pis ol did exist so long ago, it was allowed to fell entirely into disuse, without improvement.

There were nine deaths by cholers at St. Louis on the 19 h instant. The deaths at Quincy (III) during the week ending the 14th instant were 31, principally by cholers.

ANTI-SEPARATE SECESSION MEETING.

In the Charleston " Southern Standard" of Mor day last we have, conspicuously published, the following notice:

" PUBLIC MEETING .- We, the undersigned, unite in call for a Public Meeting, to be held in Charleston, at Hiber nian Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, to give expression to the views of those of our fellow-citizens who, in common with us, are in favor of c:-operation for the purpose of resistance to the aggressions of the Federal Gov ernment, but who are opposed to the separate secession of South Carolina from the Union under existing circumstances.

To this notice are signed about eleven hundred names, comprising, we presume, individuals of the Revolutionary party who dissent from the project of Messrs. RHETT & Co. for separate secession of the State of South Carolina from the Union. The demonstration of so large a number of the leading citizens of Charleston against the scheme of separate secession seems to foretell the certain defeat of that scheme. We shall consider that result to be of comparatively small consequence, however, if the Disunion project in any shape be yet cherished by those who dissent from the scheme of the Separate Secessionists. But it will have some good effect, if it avert the immediate ruin and depopulation of Charleston, which will undoubtedly follow the secession of the State of South Carolina from the Union, take place when and how it may.

The remarks of the "Standard" upon the call for this meeting are as follows:

"THE CITY RESPONDS TO THE COUNTRY !- The notice which appears in our columns this morning will show our friends in the country that the question so often seked. When will the city speak? is now answered. That large proportion of our citizens who favor 'co-operation for the purpose or resistance, and eppose separate State action under existing circumstances, will hold a meeting to-morrow night at the Hibernian Hall. We hazard nothing in saying that, in the materials of which it will be composed, the numbers who will be present, the strong and patriotic resolutions which itself in a holy purpose to place her where her flag will be unsullied, while it floats proudly with those of her siste States, this meeting will be second to no other ever held i our city. All who believe in the benefit of co-operation and the mischief of secession will be present; and, while the object of the meeting of itself would command the presence of all who agree in the principles which will be there laid before the people of our State, as the platform on which we stand. date of July 25, has the following interesting it will be gratifying to them, at the same time, to do honor to those distinguished men, the Hon. A. P. BUTLER and the Hon. R. W. Barnwell, who will be present at the meeting, and take part in its deliberations."

> The Hartford Courant of Saturday authentical ly announces the release of Mr. Charles L. Brace. an American citizen, who was arrested some weeks ago in Hungary, on suspicion that he had entered the country for the purpose of inciting revolutionary movements, and adds the following explanation of some of the facts in the case :

"Much credit is due to Mr. McCunny, our Charge a Vianna, for the energy he has exhibited upon this occasion. Mr. Brace was brought from Gros Wardein to Pesth under the charge of a military officer in citizen's dress, and confined in that city in the house of the chief of the police. Some alight investigation, as a mere matter of form, was then made into his case and he was honorably acquitted, with a protusion of spologies from the Austrian authorities for the mistake that had been made. Curious mistake—an imprisonment of thirty days! He arrived at Vienna, July 2d, and was notified to leave Austria in three days. Mr. McCunny, at once addressed a note to the authorities, wishing to know whether any thing new had come out against Mr. Brace, as he had been honerably acquitted of all former charges.'

The Government saw the dilemma in which they had placed themselves, and withdrew the police requisition, without an-

The "mistake" of the Austrian authorities, above alluded to, is stated in a letter from Mr. Brack himself, dated at Pesth on the 27th June, in which after giving an account of his arrest and examina tion, he says, in conclusion :

"At the close [of the examination] the accusation was read to me—to the effect that I was a member of the great Democratic Union in Europe, an emissary from Ujbezy and revolutionary movements! The proofs on which it was based were these: First, words supposed to imply an acquaintance with Ujhazy; second, a note of introduction from General Czetz; third, the possession of a revolutionary pamphlet; and fourth, the fact that I had visited certain persons who had been

mp omised in the revolution of 1848.

**After the charge was read I was conducted back to my son-room by the Provost and two soldiers, and as he passed ough the first cell I heard the prisoners ask him, " Will he be imprisoned?' 'Gans vestimmt!' was the reply. With this consolation was I locked in for the

"I beg my countrymen to consider the proofs on which such a charge was based. In no other land except Russia would they stand a day, even as causes of suspicion. Yet on these have I been shut up for thirty days in that wetchel prison, and an even yet in 'honorable arrest' here in Pesth!"

ANOTHER BATTLE IN SAN DOMINGO.

A letter in the New York Express, dated at Port au Prince on the 15th July, mentions another battle as having been fought between the Haytiens and Dominicans, near the town of Cotuy, on the 13th instant, which is represented to have proved very disastrous to the Emperor's troops, of whom about 900 were slain out of a force of 2,700 men. An immense quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors, besides 246 prisoners, among whom are a nephew of the Emperor and nine officers of some distinction. It is further stated that the routed army took shelter in the fortified town of San Juan, while the victors retired in excellentorder on the southern bank of the Yuma river, ready at all times to act only on the defensive and repulse their invaders.

OUTBREAKS IN MEXICO .- The " Trait d' Union. of the city of Mexico, publishes some of the parti culars of a late pronunciamiento in the State of Chiapas. The standard of revolt was raised at Comitan Grande by Col. Matias Castellano, aided by one Romero, or Gestas, who had defeated M aldonado, the Governor of Chiapas, and installed himself in the place. The object of the revolution was to proclaim the dictatorship of BANTA Anna. Commandant Muñoz had received orders to march against the rebels with the battalion of Guerrero, at Tehuantepec. " Al Siglio" contains ocuments from the seat of the conflict, from which would appear that Gen. Maldonado had encountered and defeated Castellano, and that the latte had surrendered himself, but some of his troops sull held out.

The condition of things in Oajaca is described in the most gloomy colors. The discords caused by Melendez and his partisans have arrived at their height. There is no longer any authority recog-

nised, and anarchy reigns every where.

Another revolution is reported to have broken out in the State of Tabasco. José Julian Dueñas, brother of the former Governor, was at the head of a revolt, had possessed himself of the village of Candoaco, only eight leagues from the capital, and was proceeding to march upon that place with considerable force. Garcia, the Commandant General of the State, had demanded reinforcements of the Governor of Vera Cruz. The object of this revolt is not known, but is supposed to be connected with the movements in Chiapas.

GREAT CALL FOR POST OFFICE STANFS .- Neventren bundred dollars worth of postage stamps were sold during busione day; this, too, under the rule that no individual can purchase more than three dollars worth at a time. The reduction of postage has, even at this early period, given ample evidence that correspondence has been

ADJOURNMENT OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The Convention of Virginia, which has been sitting at Richmond during the last eight months, have at length agreed upon the form of a new Constitution for that State, and brought its session to a close. The Constitution has yet to be submitted to a vote of the People, but of its acceptance by them no doubt appears to be entertained. The final vote upon it in the Convention was taken on Thursday evening, when, on the question of its engrossment, which was submitted as a test question. it was adopted by the following vote:

it was adopted by the following vote:

Arzs—Mesers. Anderson, Armstrong, Bird, of S., Blue, Botts, Bowden, Brown, Byrd, of Frederick, Camden, Carlile, Carter, of Loudeun, Chapmen, Chilton, Davis, Duglas, Edwards, Faulkner, Ferguson, Finney, Fisher, Flood, Floyd, Fulkerson, Fulz, Gally, Garland, Muscoe Garnett, Hays, Hill, Hoge, Hopkins, Jacob, Johnson, Kenney, Kilgoe, Knote, Letcher, Ligon, Lucas, McCamant, McCandlish, Martin, of Marshall, Martin, of Henry, Miller, Moore, Murphy, Neeson, Newman, Pendleton, Petty, Purkins, Randolph, Seymour, Sheffey, Sloan, Smith, of Kanawha, Smith, of Jackson, Smith, of Greenbrier, Snowden, Southall, Stephenson, Stewart, of Morgan, Straughan, Stuart, of Patrick, Summers, Tate, Taylor, Van Winkle, Watts, of Norfolk county, Watts, of Roanoke, White, Williams, of Shenandosh, Wise, and Worsham—75.

Nozs—Mesers, Mason, (President,) Arthur, Banks, Barbour, Bocock, Bowles, Barxton, Carter, of Russell, Chamblis, Carke, Carner, Mason, Garter, of Russell, Chamblis, Carker, Carner, Mason, Garter, of Russell, Chamblish, Carker, Carner, Mason, Garter, of Russell, Chamber, Lander, L

Noss—Mesers. Mason, (President,) Arthur, Banks, Barbour, Bocock, Bowles, Bruxton, Carter, of Russell, Chambias, Cocke, Conway, Fuqua, M. R. H. Garnett, Goode, Hall, Janney, Jasper, Jones, Leake, Lynch, Meredith, Morris, Ridley, Rives, Scoggin, Scott, of Richmond city, Shell, Smith, of Norfolk county, Stanard, Turnbull, Whittle, Wingfield, and Woolfolk—33.

The following members had paired off: in the affirmative Mesers. Willey, Wysor, Caperton, Deneale, Claiborne, Trigg, Hunter, Price, and Snodgrass; in the negative, Mesers. Beale, Cox, Edmunds, Lyons, Scott of C., Scott of F., Strother, Treadway, and Smith of K and Q.

Several members, as they gave their votes, made explana-tory statements. Mr. Summers said he voted in the affirms mative as a representative, but, as a private citizen, should

The Richmond Times of yesterday epitomizes ome of the most important provisions of the new Nearly all State and county officers are to be elected by

the people, including the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Judges of the Supreme, District, and Circuit Courts, and the Justices of the Peace, Commonwealth's Attorneys, Clerks,

gates on the suffrage basis with a Western majority of four teen, and the Senate with an Eastern majority of ten, which arrangement is to continue until 1865, when the Legislature may agree upon a new apportionment, or submit the question of basis to the people. Taxes are to be ad calorem, except that slaves under twelve

years of age are exempted. White males twenty-one years old are to pay a capitation tax equal to the tax on \$400 worth of land. Slaves over twelve years of age are not to pay more than the tax on \$300 worth of land. And lies comes, and salaries may be taxed at the discretion of the

Seven per cent. of the existing debt of the State, and very future debt, is to be set spart annually for the payment the interest and principal. The new Constitution is to be submitted to the voters quali

fied under it, on the fourth Thursday in October, the returns lature, which will be elected on the second Monday in De ember, and will meet on the second Monday in January, and thereafter the sessions will be biennial.

From this summary recapitulation it will be pereived, says the Times, that the prominent modications of the present Constitution consist in the loption of the system of popular elections in all departments of the Government, in the abandonment of the principle of the representation of pro-perty, and in requiring the Legislature to provide for the payment of the present and every future

CHOLERA IN THE GRAND CANARY.

BRITISH CONSULATE, GRAND CANARY.

Un the sin the scourge proke out in full force. I cone not remain upwards of 4,000 on the 10th; for, not only did those fly who could count upon the means of support, but such was the consternation that the distressed people who had not a day's sustenance at their command wildly escaped any where they could: fathers left their children, and children any of the adjacent small towns and villages. Every lamity now rapidly approached. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th, the deaths were upwards of 100 daily. Yes, such was our state that the living could not bury their dead before corruption commenced. This state of things continued with ruption commenced. This unsbated rigor till the 16th.

This morning the scoounts are more satisfactory. The disease has already carried off nearly 1,000, or one-fourth part of those who abided its fury.

part of those who abided its fury.

JUNE 20.—It is impossible to collect exact information of the daily number of bodies collected. Yesterday there were 43, and to-day they will probably not exceed 35. I am sorry to say that the ravages of this scourge are felt in the country at upwards of a league from the city in all directions. Much of this may be attributed to the overcrowding of many people in small and uncomfortable habitations, and of course impropagits applied. properly ventfat d

Juna 21.—I have to confirm my report of yesterday; the

odies collected were 35, and to-day 27. The epidemic has nade its appearance in the small town of Brucas, and, according to general report, with great virulence. The ravages in other parts of the country are dreadful.

JUNE 23.—The number of bodies collected yesterday was

in all 47, but the greater part were from not truly belonging to the city.

June 25.—The towns of Feldo and Brucas are those ported to be in the werst condition. They have not been able to bury their dead, and every horror is in full force. The deaths in country houses are still said to be without decrease.

"The death of a man's wife," says LAMARTINE, "is like utting down an ancient oak that has long shaded the family nansion. Henceforth the glare of the world, with its cares and vicissitudes, falls upon the old widower's heart, and there s nothing to break their force or shield him from the full weight of misfortune. It is as if his right hand was witherd-as if one wing of his eagle was broken, and every movement that he made brought him to the ground. His eyes are dim and glassy, and, when the film of death falls over him, he misses those accustomed tones which might have smoothed his passage to the grave."

A DIAMOND SLAB .- Dr. BEKE recently read a paper have been cut from the Koh-i-Noor," of which we ollowing brief notice in the London Atheneum :

"It appears that, in 1832, the Persian army of Abl Means, for the subjugation of Khorassan, found, on the capture of Coocha, among the jewels of the harem of Reeza Kooli Khan, a large diamond slab, supposed to have been cut from the Koh-i-Noor. It weighed 130 carats, and showed the marks of cutting on the flat or largest side. The only account that could be obtained of it was the statement that it was found in the possession of a poor man, a native of Khorassar and that it had been employed in his family for the purpose striking a light against a steel; and in this rough service had sustained injury by constant use. The diamoud was pre-sented by the Prince of Persia to his father, Futteh A i Such The Armenian jewellers of Tehraun asked the sum of 20,000 tomauns (about £16,000 sterling) for cutting it; but the Shah was not disposed to incur the expense. These particulars had been forwarded to Dr. Beke by his brother, Mr. W. G. Beke, late colonel of engineers in the Persian service and horassan campaign.

PATHETIC. -- Some poet who evidently thinks " our wrongs is intolerable"—probably himself the unf runnic husband of a Bloomer—comes out in the "Carpet Bag" in a deam stanzes of profound grief, most elequently done into rhyme. The following is his description of the gradual encroachment of womankied on the territories of pantaioons. He says : They took our hats-at first we hardly missed them-

And then they sped our sickeys and cravats;
They stols our racks—we only laughed and kissed the
Emboldened then they were our very hats; Until, by slow and sure degrees, the witches Have taken all, our coats, hats, boots, and by

INDIAN COUNCIL AT FORT LARAMIE.

The United States Covernment has authorize Col. D. D. MITCHELL, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at this place, to hold a treaty with a large number of Indians occupying the Indian Territory and New Mexico, at Fort Laramie, dufing the month of September. The Indian tribes invited to attend this Council are those lying along the base of the Rocky Mountains, on the soul the Missouri, as far south as the boundary of Texas, including many of the tribes embraced in the jurisdiction of the United States by the acquisition of New Mexico. With these Indians the United States have as yet no subsisting treaties; at least non such as places them entirely and sufficie rol of the Government. The extension of our pop he establishment of the Territories of New Mexico and Oregon, and the necessary intercommunic the Territories and the States, renders it indispensal a more intelligent and reliable relation should exist b means of this Council of all the tribes, and mu an end may be put to the constantly recurring hostilities tween the Indians themselves, and greater security affor o emigrants, travellers, the mails, &c. across the Plains impressed with the propriety of the measure that a large appropriation was made for this specific purpose; and the Department has very properly confided the principal manage ent of it to Col. MITCHELL

Expresses were sent out at an early day to invite the at ace of all the various tribes, with instructions to the seve agents and others to induce them to come in. Definite reorts have been received from only a few of the ex So far as heard from, there are conflicting reports, but the ex-pectation is that some of the tribes, owing to the raveges of the small-pox and cholers, and others because of the hostility existing between them and other tribes whose country they must pass over, may not attend. How far these causes may operate in preventing the Indians from attending, it is impossible to say. But, notwithstanding, the number which it is now quite certain will attend will be very large. If all reruested to attend should meet, it will be the largest as plage of Indians ever congregated at one place in the United States. It is estimated that, if the several tribes are even partially represented, they will amount to some twenty thousand, and if fully represented, to full forty thousand. The spectacle of such a number of tribes congregated together will probably never occur again on this continent. They are fast disappearing before the approach of the white man, and many of the tribes now in existence, and expected to be present at this treaty, in a few years will be so wasted away by their continual hostilities with each other, by disease, an other causes, that they will either be wholly destroyed or ewallowed up in some other community.

Col. MITCHELL left St. Louis yesterday (the 24th) on the

teamer Cataract for Kansas, the point from which he his departure. He is accompanied by Col. CHAMBERS, the senior editor of the "Republican," and S. GRATZ BROWN, of this city; and by HENRY C. KIME, of Georgie, and J. H. DILLOW, of England. He will be joined before he leaves Kansas, or soon thereafter, by Col. R. CAMPBELL, of this city, Gronge W. KENDALL, of the New Orleans Picayune, Lord FITZWILLIAM, of England, and another English gentleman. It is probable that others will join the party before they leave the boundary of the State. A military escort will accompany the party from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Leavenworth made to the Governor, and if he proclaim it ratified, the Le-gi-lature then elected is to be superseded by the new Legis-months.—St. Louis Republican.

> Blocks to be placed in the National Monument eceived at " Monument Place" during the month of July, as follows:

> State of Massachusetts State of Wisconsin.
>
> Grand Lodge of Masons of Kentucky.
>
> Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Massachi
> Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Indiana.
>
> Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania.
>
> Sons of Temperance of Connecticut.
>
> Sons of Temperance of North Caroline Sons of Temperance of Connecticut.
>
> Sons of Temperance of North Carolina.
>
> Sons of Temperance of Ohio.
>
> Oakland Cottage, Mississippi.
>
> Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.
>
> Company I, 4th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. A.
>
> Engineers 2d Division James River and Kanawha Camal.

American gentlemen (says Lady STUART in her Travels) ner. As to being merely well dressed, in the cost and quality of material sense of the word, that almost every body is. mob in the United States is a mob of broadcloth. to look really like a gentleman in the United States depends their parents; all ties of relationship were forgotten, and nought but the safety of the moment was thought of. Many were the victims of such conduct. The roads were soon tailor has less to do with manufacturing a gentlemen here covered with dead bodies, and the disease seized its prey in than in perhaps any other part of the world. For in all other countries you are a little assisted to the conclusion, unwillingly, by the dress; but here not in the least, and you must judge wholly by l'air noble et distingue, or the reverse of the iodividual.

> Courier of Monday contains the particulars of the accident to the steamer Governor, by striking on White Head Ledge. The accident occurred at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, da ring a thick fog. There were about two hundred passenger on board, but as the weather was calm no difficulty was experienced in transporting them with their beggage to the steamer Boston, which was alongside shortly after the accident. After the passengers had been transported to the Bos-ton they held a religious meeting, and returned thanks for their escape. We observe that the Rev. Josupa N. Dan-

> PORTH, of this District, was on board. Destruction of a Cauaca.—About noon to-day a fire broke out in the steeple of the Catholic Church at Ottawa, Illinois. In a few minu es the whole steeple was in a blaze, and in less than half an hour it fell with a terrible crash in the main body of the church, which was also by this time enveloped in fismes. The fire next communicated to the parsonage adjoining the church on the east, and in a short time both buildings were in ruins. The church thus reduced to a heap of ruins, an hour before was one of the finest buildings of the kind in Illinois. Although not nearly finished, it had already cost some \$8,000. The fire is supposed to have eriginated from the fire puts used in tinning the floors in the sceple. No incurance. The total loss, including church, assessed, and furniture in both \$15,000.

parsonage, and furniture, is about \$15,000.

[Ottawa Journal, July 25.

FROM CHINA.

Hone Kone, May 24 .- The accounts from Canton, with reference to the disturbances in the neighborhood, report that they continue to be very serious. All the efforts of the Government have hitherto failed to put them down. It would seem that more than one-balf of the entire province of Kwang-si is in possession of the bacduti, and their chief, Tunteh, all ng

is in possession of the bardatti, and their chief, Tunteh, along with the principal towns, and the command of the navigation of Pearl river. This of cumstance sufficiently accounts for the depressed state of trade in Canton, and for the injury sustained thereby both by Chinese and foreigners.

The Government of Pekin has appointed three high functionaries to visit the province, in order that it may be come informed of the actual state of matters. At the same time considerable sum of money has been drawn for on the Canton province, and a large body of troops thence and from other provinces have passed on to the scene of disturbance.

We have well-authenticated rumors also of a serious rising in the western districts of the Kwangtung province.

RAILROAD IN SPAIR.—In the Spanish Corres, on the 38th of June, the Minister of Public Works presented a bill for a grant for the establishment of the Aranjuez and Almanus Railway. The grant is of 550,000,000 resis three per centa, equal to 220,000,000 cash, for the construction and equipment of the entire road, the distance being 144 English miles. The contractors pledge themselves that it shall be finished in three years, and that they will have eight principal stations three years, and that they will have sight principal stations, twenty carriages, (at class,) twenty-seven carriages, (ad class,) forty carriages, (3.1 class,) seventy-sight wagon platforms for goods, and twenty locomotives. There is to be a single track only. The Minister said that, before one year, the Government would be prepared to decide whether it shall be continued to Carthagens, Alicante, or Valencia. The object in view has been not to off ind the Deputies of the two rovinces that must be discarded, as well as not to alarm the fundholders by a large issue of three per cents. being con-tracted for at once. There is reason to believe that another tracted for at once. There is reason to the contract, connecting Santander with Madrid, passing by Alacon a similar basis, is nearly agreed on, and this last woo require upwards of 1,100 millions of three per cents.

[Boston Duly Advertiser.